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research and statistics note

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SSI RECIPIENTS IN MEDICAID INSTITUTIONS, JUNE 1977*

The SSI program provides a maximum payment of $25 a month to aged, blind, and disabled recipients who are institutionalized[1] and where the Medicaid program is paying more than 50 percent of the costs or charges in treating or maintaining such individuals. The Federal SSI payment is intended to cover personal needs such as clothing, upkeep, personal care, and various items not ordinarily provided through the payment for basic institutional care.

In addition to the Federal SSI payment, States are permitted (required in some cases) either to maintain the prior level of income of the recipient before SSI, or to enable the recipient to obtain personal need items and services included under the State's plan that are more costly than the $25-SSI-payment amount. States have the option of having the Social Security Administration make these payments in their behalf (federally administered State supplementation) or to make these payments themselves (State-administered State supplementation).

This report provides selected data on the demographic and economic characteristics of individuals receiving federally administered payments (Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation) and who were residing in Medicaid facilities during the study month. Data are not available for individuals in such facilities and who received a State-administered State supplementary payment only.

In June 1977 approximately 205,000 persons in Medicaid institutions received a federally administered payment under the SSI program (table 1).[2] These persons represented 5 percent of the 4.2 million persons who received federally administered payments under the SSI program during the month. More than half (57 percent) were disabled, 42 percent were aged, and 1 percent were blind. The majority of the recipients (87 percent) were adults, almost evenly divided between the aged and disabled. The remaining 13 percent were children, almost all of whom were disabled (table A).

By comparison, for all SSI recipients in June 1977, 50 percent were aged, 48 percent disabled, and 2 percent blind. About 96 percent were adults and the remainder children, most of whom were disabled. Thus, there were more disabled adults and children in the institutionalized population than in the SSI population as a whole.

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[1]Such institutions are generally classified as hospitals, skilled nursing homes, and intermediate care facilities.

[2]The number shown may be somewhat lower than that previously reported for this study month because of differences in the files used to obtain recipient counts. The data for this report were derived from the SSI Management Information Extract File for June 1977. Because of incompleteness of some of the records (2,691), this report is based on 201,932 individual case records.

TABLE A.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility and category of recipient, June 1977

Category of recipient	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	201,932	83,722	2,907	115,303
Adults	175,599	83,922	2,482	89,395
Children	26,333	---	425	25,908
Total percent	100.0	41.5	1.4	57.1
Adults	87.0	41.5	1.2	44.3
Children	13.0	---	.2	12.8

TABLE B.—Number of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid and amount of payments, by reason for eligibility and type of payment, June 1977

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number of persons			
Total	201,932	83,722	2,907	115,303
Federal SSI payments only	194,075	78,934	2,770	112,371
Federal SSI and State supplementation	7,767	4,728	131	2,908
State supplementation only	90	60	6	24
	Amount of payments (in thousands)			
Total	$6,155	$2,573	$91	$3,492
Federal SSI payments	5,942	2,471	84	2,638
State supplementation	214	102	7	105

During the study month, the total amount of benefits paid to or on behalf of SSI recipients in institutions was $6.1 million. Of this amount $5.9 million represented Federal SSI payments and the remainder ($0.2 million) federally administered State supplementary payments. The distribution of money expenditures followed the same pattern as the distribution of recipients (table B). Only 4 percent of the institutionalized received a federally administered State supplementary payment.[3]

Conversion Status

A majority of these SSI recipients (59 percent) were transferred to the SSI program from former State assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled. The remainder (41 percent) became eligible for SSI payments after the SSI program was initiated. By way of comparison, in June 1977, only about half of the total number of SSI recipients were converted. Of adult recipients, 32 percent of the aged and 27 percent of the blind and disabled were converted from the former State programs. Disabled children under age 18 were not eligible for payments under former State assistance programs and became eligible for the first time with the initiation of the SSI program. When all blind and disabled recipients are considered (adults and children), 31 percent were new accessions to the SSI rolls (table C).

Demographic Characteristics

Age.—About one-half (49 percent) of these recipients were aged 65 and older. Most received payments as aged individuals; however, slightly more than 7 percent of the aged individuals received payment under the blind and disabled category.[4] The next largest group were persons aged 21-64 (38 percent) and the remaining 13 percent were under age 21 (table D).

[3]Data on State-administered supplementation to persons in various types of Medicaid facilities are not available. For a description of State supplementation programs under SSI, see: Donald E. Rigby and Malcolm H. Morrison, "The Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled, Selected Characteristics of State Supplementation Programs," U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, HEW Publication No. (SSA) 76-11975.

[4]In cases where the State payment standard for federally administered State supplementation for the blind and disabled is higher than the standard for the aged, persons age 65 and older and blind or disabled may be classified under the category offering the higher benefit.

TABLE C.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility and conversion status, June 1977

Conversion status	Total	Adults		Blind and disabled children
		Aged	Blind and disabled	
	Number			
Total	201,932	83,722	92,516	25,694
Converted	118,779	64,022	54,319	438
Nonconverted	83,153	19,700	38,197	25,256
	Percent			
Total	100.0	41.5	45.8	12.7
Converted	58.8	31.7	26.9	.2
Nonconverted	41.1	9.7	18.9	12.5

TABLE D.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid by age groups and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Age group (years)	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	201,932	[1]83,722	118,210
Total percent	100.0	41.5	58.5
1-10	2.3	- - -	2.3
11-20	10.7	- - -	10.7
21-40	17.8	- - -	17.8
41-64	19.9	- - -	19.9
65-79	29.0	21.6	7.4
80 and older	20.2	19.8	.4

[1]Includes 59 cases not distributed by age.

For the aged in Medicaid institutions, a somewhat larger proportion were aged 80 and older (20 percent) than in the total SSI population (15 percent) (table D).[5]

[5]Data on age distribution of the total SSI population derived from "Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Beneficiaries, December 1976," U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, HEW Publication No. (SSA) 78-11977, December 1977.

Children under age 21 represented only 3 percent of all SSI recipients compared with 13 percent institutionalized. This higher percentage reflects the extension of Federal assistance to disabled children under age 18 who were not covered under the former aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) program. More importantly, the disabled children now covered by the SSI program are more likely to suffer from mental retardation and other physical and mental disabilities that require medical care and treatment in an institutional environment.

Sex.—Of all institutionalized SSI recipients, about 60 percent were women and 40 percent men. The women were almost equally divided between the categories of aged and disabled, while for the men, there were almost three times as many disabled as there were aged. Of all SSI recipients in December 1976, about 65 percent were women and the remainder men. Slightly more of the women were aged than disabled, while most of the men were disabled (table E).

Marital status.—Virtually the entire population of institutionalized SSI recipients were in the combined classification single, widowed, or divorced. Less than 1 percent were reported as married or separated (table F).

TABLE E.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility, age, and sex, June 1977

Age of recipient	Total		Aged	Blind and disabled
	Number	Percent		
Total	201,932	100	41	59
Under 21	26,333	13	---	13
21-64	76,233	38	---	38
65 and older	99,366	49	41	8
Men	80,953	40	11	29
Under 21	15,561	8	---	8
21-64	35,975	18	---	18
65 and older	29,417	14	11	3
Women	120,979	60	30	30
Under 21	10,772	5	---	5
21-64	40,258	20	---	20
65 and older	69,949	35	30	5

TABLE F.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by marital status and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Marital status	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	201,932	83,722	118,210
Total percent	100.0	41.5	58.5
Single/widowed/divorced	99.4	41.1	58.3
Married	.5	.4	.2
Separated	(1)	---	(1)

[1]Less than 0.01 percent.

Variations by State

The percentage of SSI recipients in institutions varied considerably by State from a high of 17 percent in Minnesota to a low of 1 percent in West Virginia. Only eight States had more than 10 percent of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin (table 2 and fig. 1). These States also had comparatively higher percentages of their aged, blind, and disabled caseloads in institutions under the former public assistance programs than most other States.

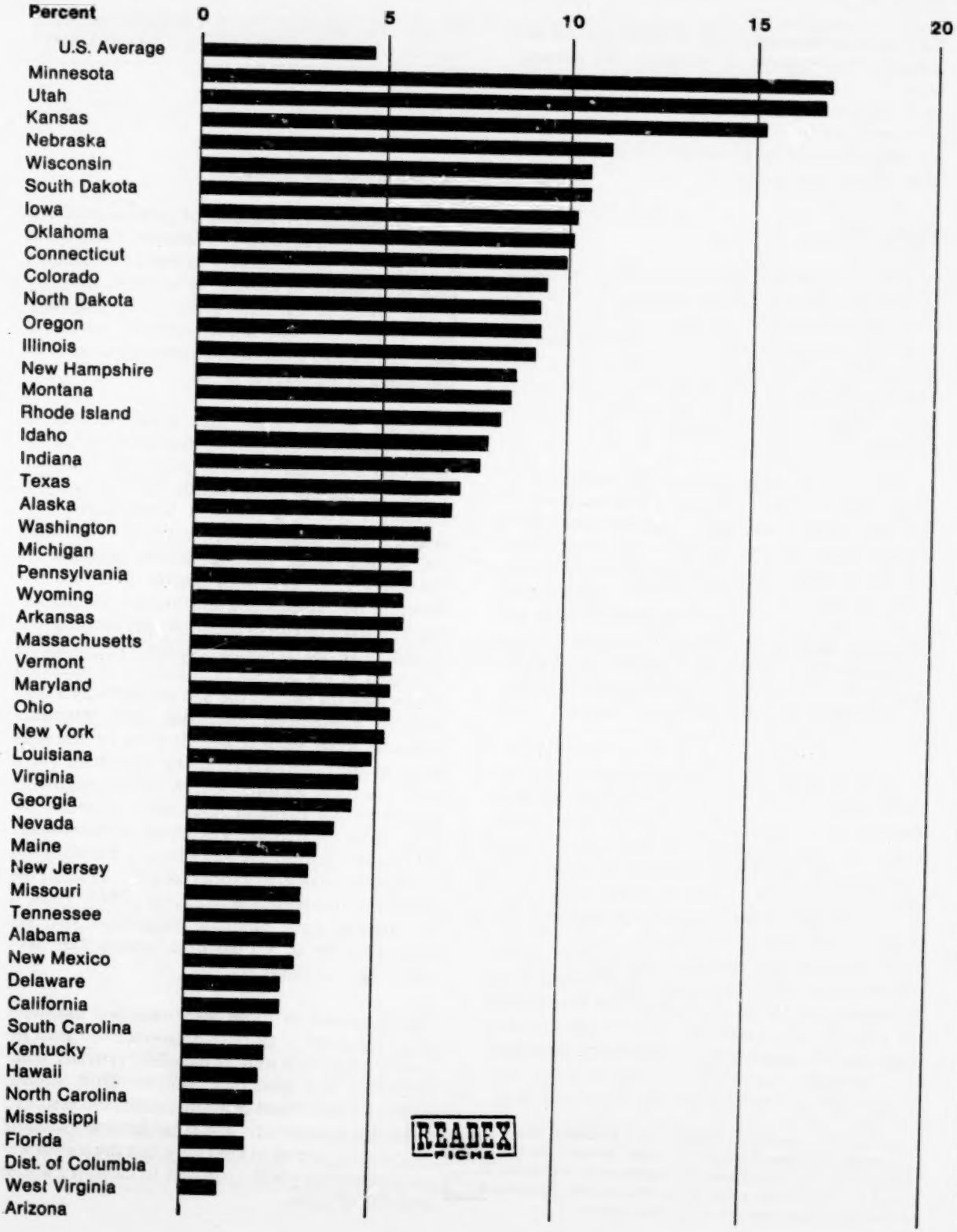
About 50 percent of all institutionalized SSI recipients were in eight States—California, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. For the specific categories of recipients, 48 percent of the aged, 51 percent of the blind and disabled adults, and 58 percent of blind and disabled children were in these States.

Although, nationally, a larger proportion of the recipients in Medicaid facilities receiving federally administered payments were disabled, in 15 States the majority of SSI recipients in Medicaid facilities were aged—Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Federally administered State supplementary payments were made to almost 3,000 recipients in 27 States during the study month.[6] About 61 percent of

[6]The legislation establishing the SSI program required that States continue to maintain the payment levels of persons transferred to the SSI program by supplementing the basic SSI payment, if this was less than the prior State payment amount (mandatory State supplementation). All federally administered State supplementary payments to the institutionalized in the study month were mandatory. None of the States with federally administered State supplementation provided optional supplementary payments to SSI recipients receiving institutional care in Medicaid facilities.

Figure 1.—Percent of total SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by State, June 1977



the recipients were aged and 39 percent blind and disabled. The majority of recipients (72 percent) were in Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New York. Massachusetts had the largest percentage of recipients receiving State supplementary payments (39 percent), followed by Louisiana (14 percent), and New York (10 percent).

Payments

In June 1977, Federal payments to these recipients totaled $6.1 million. Of this amount, $5.9 million represented Federal SSI payments and $0.2 million federally administered State supplementation. About half of all payments (51 percent) went to persons in eight States—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania; and Texas.

Of all payments made (Federal SSI payments and State supplementary payments), 58 percent went to the disabled and blind and 42 percent to the aged. Total payment amounts generally reflected the number and category of recipients nationally and in each State. Of the small amount of State supplementation, 52 percent went to the disabled and blind and 48 percent to the aged. Almost 95 percent of these payments went to recipients in eight States—California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin (table 3).

Of all Federal SSI payments, the majority (93 percent) were at the maximum monthly payment amount of $25. For payments under $25 (3 percent), the reduced payment resulted from recipients having excess monthly income beyond the standard SSI disregard of $20 a month. In these cases, the remaining excess income reduced the standard payment amount. Payments of more than $25 (4 percent) resulted from payment adjustments due to changes from noninstitutional to institutional living arrangements.[7] Of the small proportion of recipients (4 percent) who received a State supplementary payment, the majority also received the maximum Federal SSI payment for a combined payment amount of more than $25 but less than $50 (table G).

Other Income and Resources

For the majority (97 percent) of persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, Federal SSI payments and supplementary payments constituted their only source of income. In addition, most reported having no resources. However, a small number of the institutionalized received additional unearned income from several sources and reported ownership of various resources.

Unearned income.—Less than 6,000 persons or about 3 percent of the institutionalized receiving SSI payments also received some additional unearned income during the study month. For the total SSI population receiving federally administered payments, a much larger proportion (about 60 percent) had income other than assistance payments in December 1976. The most notable difference between the institutionalized and the total SSI population was in the receipt of social security benefits—52 percent of all SSI recipients received such payments compared to 0.9 percent of recipients in Medicaid institutions (to receive the SSI payments as a resident of a Medicaid institution, the maximum allowable social security benefit must be less than $45 a month). Persons receiving more than $45 a month in social security benefits are not eligible to receive an SSI payment since their countable income (after the standard $20 disregard) exceeds the SSI payment standard of $25 a month. For most SSI recipients who receive a social security payment, the amount of this benefit is in excess of $45. Thus, if such persons enter Medicaid institutions, they are not eligible for an SSI payment because they have excess income (table H).

The remainder of those with unearned income—about 2 percent of all recipients—received such income from several sources including veterans' compensation and pensions; support from absent parents; employment pensions; rents, interest, and dividends (combined); and other income including payments in cash or in kind for which the source was not available or which could not be classified within established codes.

[7] An SSI recipient transferred to an institutional living arrangement continues to receive the higher payment amount appropriate for the former living arrangement for the month in which the transfer occurs. For the following month, the payment is reduced to reflect the new living arrangement.

TABLE G.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by amount of Federal SSI and State supplementation, June 1977

State supplementation amount	Federal SSI amount				
	Total	None	Less than $25	$25	More than $25
	Number of recipients				
Total	201,932	90	6,390	188,041	7,411
None	194,075	---	6,338	181,470	6,267
Less than $25	6,671	24	40	6,428	179
$25 or more	1,186	66	12	143	965
	Percent				
Total	100.0	(1)	3.2	93.1	3.7
None	96.1	---	3.1	89.9	3.1
Less than $25	3.3	(1)	(1)	3.2	.1
$25 or more	.6	(1)	(1)	.1	.5

[1]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE H.—Total number and percentage distribution of persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid in concurrent receipt of Federal SSI payments and other unearned income, by type of income and category of eligibility

Type of income	Total		Aged		Blind and disabled	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All recipients	201,932	100.0	83,722	41.5	118,210	58.5
Total with other income[1]	5,765	2.9	2,205	1.1	3,560	1.8
Social security	1,747	.9	180	.1	1,567	.8
Other income sources	4,094	2.0	2,055	1.0	2,039	1.0

[1]Represents number of individuals with income from one or more sources. Recipients who receive social security income and income from other sources are counted in both categories.

Resources.—About 8,000 recipients or just 4 percent of the institutionalized owned various resources including homes, life insurance, automobiles, and income-producing property. Overall, more than one-half of these recipients owned homes and nearly one-third retained ownership of life insurance. The aged represented 71 percent of those with resources—more than two-thirds owning homes and one-fourth life insurance. The disabled and blind constituted only 29 percent of those with resources—almost one-half owned life insurance, 28 percent a home, and 26 percent an automobile (table I).

TABLE I.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by type of resource and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Type of resource	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	7,953	5,616	2,337
Total percent	100	100	100
Home	55	67	28
Automobile	13	7	26
Life insurance	30	24	45
Income-producing property	2	2	1

TABLE J.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by representative payee status, August 1977

Payee status	Number	Percentage distribution
Total	216,088	100.0
Number with direct payment	87,965	40.7
Representative payees	128,123	59.3
Representative payee specified	122,208	56.6
Institution	87,522	40.5
Relative	24,930	11.5
Social agency or public official	4,600	2.1
Other	5,156	2.4
Representative payee not specified	5,915	2.7

Representative Payee[8]

SSI payments to persons in institutions may be made directly to the recipient or to a representative payee such as a relative, an institution, or other agency. In August 1977, of the 216,000 persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, 88,000 (41 percent) received their SSI benefits directly,[9] while the remaining 128,000 (59 percent) had representative payees. The majority of these representative payees (41 percent) were institutions and about 12 percent were relatives of recipients (table J). Of persons with representative payees, almost three-fifths resided in State and local government-operated facilities (mental and nonmental institutions), two-fifths in private proprietary institutions, and the remainder in voluntary nonprofit homes. Of these recipients, 31 percent were aged, 48 percent blind and disabled adults, and 21 percent blind and disabled children (table K).

The majority of the aged (19 percent) were in proprietary homes while a smaller group resided in State/local government mental institutions (9 percent). For the adult blind and disabled, this residence pattern was reversed with the majority (25 percent) living in State/local government mental institutions and a substantial minority (19 percent) in proprietary homes and institutions. For blind and disabled children, most (17 percent) were in State/local government mental institutions and a small minority (3 percent) in proprietary and voluntary nonprofit institutions.

[8]Data on representative payments and types of institutions by category of eligibility were not available for June 1977. Data for August 1977 were derived from a file of the SSI statistical system.

[9]Persons receiving SSI payments directly were in proprietary, nonprofit, or State/local government nonmental facilities. Data on distribution by type of facility are not available for this population.

Summary

Persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid and SSI payments constitute a unique and highly disadvantaged population, representing about 5 percent of all SSI recipients. The majority of these persons (57 percent) were disabled, with 42 percent receiving benefits because of age. Most of the recipients were adults (87 percent).

- The majority of the institutionalized were transferred to the SSI program from former State assistance programs.
- About half of all institutionalized recipients were aged 65 and older.
- 60 percent of the recipients were single, widowed, or divorced women.

TABLE K.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients with representative payees receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility and type of institution, August 1977

Type of institution	Total	Adults		Blind and disabled children
		Aged	Blind and disabled	
Total number	122,208	37,678	58,892	25,638
Total percent	100.0	30.8	48.2	21.0
State and local government	57.3	11.5	27.9	17.9
Mental	51.5	9.3	25.1	17.2
Nonmental	5.8	2.2	2.8	.7
Proprietary	40.5	18.7	19.2	2.6
Voluntary nonprofit	2.2	.6	1.1	.5

- Half of all institutionalized recipients were in eight States.
- In the majority of States, less than 10 percent of all SSI recipients were in institutions but there was considerable State-to-State variation.
- Federal monthly payments of $6.1 million were made to institutionlized recipients. $5.9 million of this amount was for Federal SSI payments; less than 3 percent represented federally administered State supplementation.
- 93 percent of the institutionalized recipients received Federal SSI payments of $25 a month (the maximum permitted by law) representing their *only* income.
- The small number of State supplementary payments were usually less than $25 a month.
- Less than 5 percent of the institutionalized received any additional income or owned any resources.
- Most recipients had representative payees—mainly State and local government mental facilities and private proprietary institutions.

TABLE 1.—Number of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility, by State, June 1977

State	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	201,932	83,722	118,210
Alabama	4,124	2,950	1,174
Alaska	209	32	177
Arizona[1]	4	2	2
Arkansas	4,803	1,942	2,861
California	17,676	4,790	12,886
Colorado	3,130	1,156	1,974
Connecticut	2,233	1,051	1,182
Delaware	178	122	56
District of Columbia	156	79	77
Florida	2,826	1,831	995
Georgia	6,983	2,965	4,018
Hawaii	201	78	123
Idaho	632	190	442
Illinois	11,744	3,024	8,720
Indiana	3,181	1,291	1,890
Iowa	2,843	1,146	1,697
Kansas	3,450	895	2,555
Kentucky	2,219	1,026	1,193
Louisiana	7,085	2,824	4,261
Maine	818	436	382
Maryland	2,463	1,085	1,378
Massachusetts	7,039	2,796	4,243
Michigan	6,963	2,385	4,578
Minnesota	6,207	1,488	4,719
Mississippi	2,073	1,391	682
Missouri	2,848	1,449	1,399
Montana	657	239	418
Nebraska	1,776	661	1,115
Nevada	225	85	140
New Hampshire	459	273	186
New Jersey	2,551	1,572	979
New Mexico	757	277	480
New York	19,759	9,034	10,725
North Carolina	2,936	1,264	1,672
North Dakota	678	417	261
Ohio	6,515	3,329	3,186
Oklahoma	7,979	3,837	4,142
Oregon	2,207	484	1,723
Pennsylvania	9,553	4,016	5,537
Rhode Island	1,273	429	844
South Carolina	2,093	1,007	1,086
South Dakota	947	399	548
Tennessee	3,984	2,070	1,914
Texas	19,064	10,568	8,496
Utah	1,429	276	1,153
Vermont	447	162	285
Virginia	3,498	1,231	2,267
Washington	3,121	1,145	1,976
West Virginia	427	307	120
Wisconsin	7,381	2,147	5,234
Wyoming	128	69	59

[1]State does not have a Medicaid program; numbers shown represent recipients in medical institutions similarly to those in States that have a Medicaid program.

TABLE 2.—Total number of all recipients receiving SSI payments and number and percent of recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by State ranked in order of percent, June 1977

State	All recipients	In Medicaid institutions	
		Total number	Percent
Total	4,219,320	201,932	4.8
Minnesota	35,838	6,207	17.3
Utah	8,443	1,429	16.9
Kansas	22,624	3,450	15.2
Nebraska	14,502	1,776	12.2
Wisconsin	66,390	7,381	11.1
South Dakota	8,537	947	11.1
Iowa	27,269	2,843	10.4
Oklahoma	78,399	7,979	10.2
Connecticut	22,522	2,233	9.9
Colorado	33,357	3,130	9.4
North Dakota	7,348	678	9.2
Oregon	23,860	2,207	9.2
Illinois	129,052	11,744	9.1
New Hampshire	5,361	459	8.6
Montana	7,698	657	8.5
Rhode Island	15,551	1,273	8.2
Idaho	8,008	632	7.9
Indiana	41,040	3,181	7.7
Texas	271,928	19,064	7.0
Alaska	3,082	209	6.8
Washington	48,749	3,121	6.4
Michigan	116,735	6,963	6.0
Pennsylvania	163,145	9,553	5.9
Wyoming	2,225	128	5.7
Arkansas	84,911	4,803	5.7
Massachusetts	130,422	7,039	5.4
Vermont	8,647	447	5.2
Maryland	47,754	2,463	5.2
Ohio	125,193	6,515	5.2
New York	384,198	19,759	5.1
Louisiana	148,443	7,085	4.8
Virginia	78,105	3,498	4.5
Georgia	159,631	6,983	4.4
Nevada	5,842	225	3.8
Maine	23,073	818	3.5
New Jersey	79,675	2,551	3.2
Missouri	93,546	2,848	3.0
Tennessee	134,086	3,984	3.0
Alabama	141,361	4,124	2.9
New Mexico	25,938	757	2.9
Delaware	6,772	178	2.6
California	680,654	17,676	2.6
South Carolina	82,046	2,093	2.5
Kentucky	96,571	2,219	2.3
Hawaii	9,435	201	2.1
North Carolina	144,896	2,936	2.0
Mississippi	119,337	2,073	1.7
Florida	161,378	2,826	1.7
District of Columbia	14,764	156	1.1
West Virginia	42,410	427	1.0
Arizona[1]	28,569	4	(2)

[1]State does not have a Medicaid program. Persons shown represent individuals in private and county-operated nursing homes.
[2]Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 3.—Amount of Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation to SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by State, June 1977

State	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation
Total	$6,155,495	$5,941,889	$213,606
Alabama	117,963	117,963	---
Alaska	5,931	5,931	---
Arizona	253	253	---
Arkansas	136,594	136,490	104
California	625,808	539,832	85,976
Colorado	91,053	91,053	---
Connecticut	71,273	70,745	528
Delaware	6,018	5,931	87
District of Columbia	4,696	4,593	103
Florida	91,848	91,848	---
Georgia	195,056	194,117	939
Hawaii	7,118	6,401	717
Idaho	18,334	18,334	---
Illinois	364,057	364,057	---
Indiana	93,041	93,041	---
Iowa	79,107	78,385	722
Kansas	96,211	96,013	198
Kentucky	73,472	73,472	---
Louisiana	210,489	207,434	3,055
Maine	27,785	26,988	797
Maryland	78,286	77,872	414
Massachusetts	275,994	223,349	52,645
Michigan	233,211	224,242	8,969
Minnesota	169,090	169,090	---
Mississippi	68,696	63,207	5,489
Missouri	98,181	98,181	---
Montana	20,347	19,715	632
Nebraska	49,299	49,299	---
Nevada	9,931	8,024	1,907
New Hampshire	13,260	13,260	---
New Jersey	82,380	80,863	1,517
New Mexico	22,135	22,135	---
New York	596,810	566,335	30,475
North Carolina	87,624	87,624	---
North Dakota	19,256	19,256	---
Ohio	210,890	209,502	1,388
Oklahoma	212,940	212,940	---
Oregon	64,929	64,929	---
Pennsylvania	275,226	269,702	5,524
Rhode Island	37,978	37,409	569
South Carolina	61,696	61,696	---
South Dakota	26,608	26,346	262
Tennessee	113,544	113,396	148
Texas	536,604	536,604	---
Utah	39,231	39,231	---
Vermont	12,840	12,349	491
Virginia	104,156	104,156	---
Washington	92,851	90,374	2,477
West Virginia	13,580	13,580	---
Wisconsin	208,085	200,612	7,473
Wyoming	3,730	3,730	---

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS NOTES, 1978

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3	Metropolitan Distribution of SSI Beneficiaries	February 1, 1978
4	Some Findings from the Exact Match Data Linkage	May 11, 1973
5	Supplemental Security Income Beneficiaries with Spanish Surnames in the Southwest, February 1977	June 28, 1978
6	Social Security Beneficiaries with Representative Payees, 1974-75	July 7, 1978
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8	Benefits and Beneficiaries Under Public Employee Retirement Systems, Calendar Year 1976	July 11, 1978
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11	Termination of OASDI Benefits, 1975	August 22, 1978
12	Geographic Distribution of SSI Beneficiaries, December 1976	October 31, 1978
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